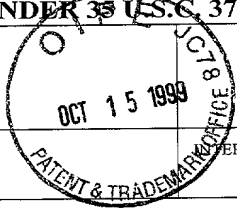


FORM PTO-1390 (REV 10-94)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE		DOCKET #: 33900-56PUS	
TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371					
				U.S. APPLICATION NO. 097403329	
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/FR98/00785		INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE April 17, 1998		PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED April 18, 1997	
TITLE OF INVENTION A Method And Device For Making A Container Provided With A Label					
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US Paul A. MULLER (deceased)					
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:					
<p>1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371</p> <p>3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).</p> <p>4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.</p> <p>5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))</p> <p>6. a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).</p> <p>7. b. <input type="checkbox"/> has been transmitted by the International Bureau.</p> <p>8. c. <input type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US)</p> <p>9. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).</p> <p>10. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))</p> <p>11. a. <input type="checkbox"/> are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).</p> <p>12. b. <input type="checkbox"/> have been transmitted by the International Bureau.</p> <p>13. c. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.</p> <p>14. d. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> have not been made and will not be made.</p> <p>15. <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).</p> <p>16. <input type="checkbox"/> An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).</p> <p>17. <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).</p> <p>Items 11. to 16. Below concern other document(s) or information included:</p> <p>11. <input type="checkbox"/> An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.</p> <p>12. <input type="checkbox"/> An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.</p> <p>13. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A FIRST preliminary amendment.</p> <p>14. <input type="checkbox"/> A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment.</p> <p>15. <input type="checkbox"/> A substitute specification.</p> <p>16. <input type="checkbox"/> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.</p> <p>17. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other items or information (<i>specify</i>): PCT Publication Sheet, Int'l Search Report, Letter with Proposed Drawing Changes</p>					

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U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.10) 09/403329		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/FR98/00785		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 33900-56PUS	
17.[x]The following fees are submitted:					
Basic National Fee (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5)): Search Report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO\$840.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482).....\$670.00 No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)).....\$760.00 Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO\$970.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2)-(4)\$96.00					
ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =				\$	840
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).				\$	
Claims	Number Filed	Number Extra	Rate		
Total Claims	15 - 20 =		x \$18.00	\$	0
Independent Claims	2 - 3 =		x \$78.00	\$	0
Multiple dependent claim(s) (if applicable)			+ \$260.00	\$	0
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$	840
Reduction of 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. Verified Small Entity statement must also be filed. (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28).				\$	
SUBTOTAL =				\$	840
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				\$	
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$	840
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by the appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property				\$	
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED				\$	840
Amount to be refunded:				\$	
charged:				\$	
a. [x] One check in the amount of \$ 840 to cover the above fees is enclosed. b. <input type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No. <u>03-2412</u> in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. c. [x] The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. <u>03-2412</u> . A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.					
NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.					
SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO: <u>Martin B. Pavane</u> Cohen, Pontani, Lieberman & Pavane 551 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1210 New York, New York 10176			<u>Martin B. Pavane</u> <u>Registration Number: 28,337</u> Tel: (212) 687-2770		

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By Express Mail # EM021846167US · October 15, 1999

Attorney Docket # 33900-56PUS

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re National Phase PCT Application of

Paul A. MULLER (deceased)

Int'l PCT Appln. No.: PCT/FR98/00785

Int'l Filing Date: April 17, 1998

For: A Method And Device For Making
A Container Provided With A
Label

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Assistant Commissioner for Patents

Washington, D.C. 20231

BOX PCT

S I R:

Prior to examination of the above-identified application please amend the application as follows:

In the Specification:

Page 1, after line 2, insert the following:

--BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention--;

line 3, delete "to" (second occurrence);

after line 5, insert the following:

--Description of the Related Art--;

line 9, delete "plastics" and insert --plastic--;

line 11, delete "its" and insert --an--;

line 19, delete "; the" and insert --. The--;

line 33, after "invention" insert -- also--;

Page 2, line 1, delete "; the" and insert --. The--;

line 11, delete ":" and insert --.--;

line 12, delete "· a" and insert --A--;

line 14, delete "; the" and insert --. The--;

line 17, delete "; the" and insert --. The--;

line 17, delete "as";

line 21, delete "; after" and insert --. After--;

line 30, delete "; after" and insert --. After--;

line 37, delete "; and" and insert --.--;

Page 3, line 1, delete "· patent" and insert --Patent--;

line 21, delete "; this" and insert --. This--;

line 30, delete "; labels" and insert --. Labels--;

line 37, delete "; in" and insert --. In--;

Page 4, prior to line 13, insert

--SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION--

line 19, delete "that" and insert --to--;

Page 5, line 10, delete "so" (second occurrence);
line 12, delete "from being made" and insert --which is--;
line 14, after ";" insert --since--;
line 30, delete "," (first occurrence) and insert --. This is
accomplished--;

Page 6, line 10, delete "," and insert --.---;
line 11, delete "and then the" and insert --The--;
line 15, delete ":" and insert --.---;
line 16, delete "· firstly," and insert --First,--;
line 19, delete ";" and insert --.---;
line 20, delete "·" and insert --Second,--;
line 27, delete "; this" and insert --. This--;
line 35, delete ";" and insert --.---;
line 36, delete "·" and insert --Third,--;

Page 7, line 5, delete "; because" and insert --. Because--;
line 14, delete "; this" and insert --. This--;
line 25, delete ":" and insert --,--;
line 26, delete "·";
line 27, delete ";" and insert --.---;
line 28, delete "the" and insert --The--;
line 33, delete ";" and insert --.---;

line 34, delete "· in" and insert --In--;

line 37, delete ", the" and insert --The--;

Page 8, line 4, delete "·;" and insert --.---;

line 5, delete "· to" and insert --To--;

line 11, delete "; this" and insert --This--;

line 16, delete "·;" and insert --.---;

line 17, delete "· during" and insert --During--;

line 21, delete "·;" and insert --.---;

line 22, delete "· the" and insert --The--;

line 26, delete "· the" and insert --The--;

Page 9, line 1, delete "·:";

line 2, delete "·:";

line 5, delete "· the";

line 9, delete "·:";

line 11, delete "·;" and insert --.---;

line 12, delete "· in" and insert --In--;

line 14, delete "·:";

line 15, delete "· the" and insert --The--;

line 19, delete "· the" and insert --The--;

line 24, delete "·;" and insert --.---;

line 25, delete "· the" and insert --The--;

Page 10, prior to line 1, insert

Page 10,

line 14, insert --the-- after "on";

line 25, delete ";;";

line 25, after "along" insert --lines--;

line 35, delete ";;";

line 37, delete ";

line 37, starting from "Figures 22" change into a separate paragraph;

Page 11,

line 2, delete " ; " ;

line 2, starting from "Figure 28" change into a separate paragraph;

line 8, after "on" insert --line--;

prior to line 18, insert

--DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS--

line 24, delete "; the" and insert --. The--;

line 33, delete "; moving" and insert --. Moving--;

Page 12, line 3, delete "; the" and insert --. The--;

line 7, delete "; this" and insert --. This--;

Page 13, line 9, delete "; the" and insert --. The--;

line 23, delete "now adhering" and insert --adhered--;

line 25, delete "; this" and insert --. This--;

Page 14, line 10, delete "; in" and insert --. In--;

line 14, delete "; the" and insert --. The--;

line 31, delete "; in" and insert --. In--;

line 32, delete "corresponding" and insert --shown--;

Page 15, line 9, delete "; the" and insert --. The--;

line 14, delete "adhering" and insert --adhered--;

line 27, delete "are" and insert --is--;

line 29, delete "; in" and insert --. In--;

line 34, delete "; in" and insert --. In--;

Page 16, line 8, delete "; the" and insert --. The--;

line 10, delete ":'";

line 12, delete "; the" and insert --. The--;

line 18, delete "are" and insert --is--;

line 18 delete "traditional" and insert --conventional--;

Page 17, line 31, delete "return" and insert --returns--;

line 32, delete "their" (both occurrences) and insert --its-- (both occurrences);

Page 18, line 31, delete "join" and insert --joint--;

line 34, delete "comprise" and insert --comprises--;

Page 19, line 3, delete "; the" and insert --. The--;

line 8, delete "; in" and insert --. In--;

line 13, delete "; by" and insert --. By--;

line 18, delete "; subsequent" and insert --. Subsequent--;

line 36, delete "; suction" and insert --. Suction--;

Page 20, line 9, delete ";" and insert --.--;

line 10, delete "this" and insert --This--;

In the Claims:

Please cancel claims 1-14 without prejudice to the Applicant.

Please add the following claims 15-29 as follows :

--15. (new) A method of injection molding a receptacle fitted with a flat covering label chosen from a group of covering labels in which is shaped and wherein the covering label has at least two edges joined together, the label being inserted into a mold prior to molding,

comprising the step of transferring and depositing the shaped label onto a male portion of a mold by movable gripping means.

16. (new) The method recited in claim 15, wherein the shaped label has a thickness less than or equal to 50 microns and the gripping means is a pneumatic gripping means.

17. (new) The method recited in claim 15, wherein the transferring step comprises the steps of:

storing the shaped covering labels in a stack of a magazine;

extracting a label from the stack; and

unflattening the label extracted from stack prior to transferring the label to the mold.

18. (new) The method recited in claim 15 wherein a plurality of labels are transferred simultaneously to the gripping means.

19. (new) The method recited in claim 15, wherein the transferring step further comprises the steps of:

engaging a portion of the shaped label around a mold core; and

placing the label around the mold core with use of a thrusting member.

20. (new) The method recited in claim 15, further comprising the step of shaping the label by sealing together two edges of the label.

21. (new) The method recited in claim 15, wherein the labels comprise paper.

22. (new) The method recited in claim 15 wherein the labels comprise polypropylene.

23. (new) An apparatus for injection molding a receptacle, comprising:

a mold having a male portion and a female portion for molding the receptacle and operable to receive a covering label from a group of covering labels that will be interfaced to the receptacle wherein the label comprises at least two edges that have been joined together; and

a transfer element for gripping the label and depositing the label on the male portion of the mold.

24. (new) The apparatus recited in claim 23, further comprising:

a magazine for storing the group of labels in stack wherein the group of labels have been flattened in the stack; and

an element for shaping the covering label from the flattened state to an unflattened state.

25. (new) The apparatus recited in claim 24, further comprising:

an element interfaced with the magazine for expanding the flattened label;

and

a pneumatic element in communication with the element for expanding the flattened label for gripping the expanded, flattened label by contacting an outside face of the label.

26. (new) The apparatus recited in claim 25, wherein the pneumatic element further

comprises a moving transfer support element comprising a plurality of elements for holding the shaped and expanded label and for transferring a plurality of labels simultaneously into a multi-cavity mold.

27. (new) The apparatus recited in claim 26, wherein the moving transfer support

element further comprises a plurality of cells each operable to receive a portion of an expanded label.

28. (new) The apparatus recited in claim 27, further comprising a robot operable to

move the moving transport support element relative to an axis of rotation and an axis of translation.

29. (new) The apparatus recited in claim 28, further comprising:

an element for engaging the expanded label in part of the mold core; and

an element for thrusting the label into the core after the label has been engaged in a part of the core.--

REMARKS

This preliminary amendment is presented to place the application in proper form for examination merely to eliminate multiple dependency from the present claims. No new matter has been added. Early examination and favorable consideration of the above-identified application is earnestly solicited.

Any additional fees or charges required at this time in connection with the application may be charged to our Patent and Trademark Office Deposit Account No. 03-2412.

Respectfully submitted,
COHEN, PONTANI, LIEBERMAN & PAVANE

By: _____

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(212) 687-2770

15 October 1999

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A METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MANUFACTURING A RECEPTACLE
FITTED WITH A LABEL

5 The present invention relates to a method and to
apparatus for molding a receptacle fitted with a covering
label.

The technical field of the invention is that of
molding a receptacle out of plastics material.

10 The invention applies particularly to the method of
manufacturing a plastics material package covered by a
label over a portion of at least one face, in particular
a portion of its outside face; more particularly, the
invention relates to packages such as boxes, pots,
bottles, or tubes (e.g. for receiving gases, liquids, or
pastes, in particular foodstuffs such as yogurt) where
15 the substantially one-piece structure body can have a
bottom-forming wall and one or more side walls e.g.
extending over a surface of revolution about an axis
perpendicular to the plane of the bottom, such as a
cylinder or a truncated cone; the invention applies more
20 particularly, to such packages or receptacles that are of
relatively small size, i.e. in which the largest
dimension is less than one meter, e.g. of the order of
5 cm to 30 cm.

25 The invention applies to this type of package as
obtained by molding, generally injection molding of
plastics materials, in a mold that has at least two
portions that move relative to each other: a female
portion or "matrix" that has at least one cavity
corresponding to the outside shape of the receptacle that
30 is to be manufactured, and a male portion or "core" that
has at least one projecting portion corresponding to the
inside face of the receptacle that is to be manufactured.

35 The invention applies to such packages where the
label is secured to the plastics material body by
adhesion obtained by molding over the label, i.e. by
inserting the label into the mold prior to the plastics
material that is to form the body of the package itself

009329 "BREVET DE L'ÉTRANGER"

being introduced into the mold; the label is of a shape that matches the final shape of the package, and it is generally obtained from a sheet of paper or plastics material such as polypropylene in particular, which is cut out to the desired shape and covered in patterns by any conventional printing method.

In general, prior to each molding cycle, a plane label (i.e. a label that is disposed flat) is transferred to a mold, e.g. by a clamp and/or suction cup system, generally from a magazine that contains a stack of labels, and there are two main techniques for doing this:

• a first technique uses a transfer tool (or mandrel) of a shape that is suitable for penetrating into the inside of the mold matrix; the initially plane label is placed around the mandrel and is simultaneously deformed so as to take up the outside shape of the mandrel; the label as deformed in this way is held in contact with the outside face of the mandrel by applying electrostatic forces or by establishing suction (by sucking air) at the outside face of the transfer mandrel, i.e. beneath the label; after the transfer mandrel carrying the label has been moved from the storage magazine to the inside of the cavity of the matrix, the means for holding the label on the matrix (electrostatically or by suction) are deactivated; the label tends to return to its initial plane shape because of the relative stiffness of the material(s) from which it is made, so it separates from the transfer mandrel and comes into close contact with at least a portion of the faces of the cavity-forming female portion of the mold; after the mandrel has been removed from the cavity and the core (or punch) has penetrated therein, plastics material is introduced into the space between the core and the matrix and also into the space between the core and the label, thus causing the label to be pressed against the walls of the matrix under drive from the forces exerted thereon by the injected plastics material; and

patent FR 2 627 744 (Gizeh Sarl) describes another technique for automatically manufacturing a receptacle with a covering label in which labels are transferred from the magazine to the mold by two rotary clamps which roll the label up into the form of a cornet, the label as rolled up in this way being taken hold of by a transfer clamp which inserts the label in the mold matrix. The rotary clamps roll the label up into a cornet by causing the free ends of the label to overlap, and the label rolled up into the shape of a cornet is then taken hold of where its free ends overlap by the transfer clamp which inserts the rolled-up label into the matrix.

Those known techniques have the drawback of generally requiring the matrix to be fitted with suction means for holding the label in place in the cavity until the plastics material is injected.

Another drawback of methods in which a transfer mandrel is used is the lack of accuracy with which the label is positioned on the mandrel, and the way the label deforms during and after being put into place on the transfer mandrel; this drawback is not resolved by the above-mentioned French patent; consequently, the positioning of the label in the mold cavity lacks precision, and that leads to receptacles being manufactured that are defective because the label is in the wrong position.

Another major drawback is that accurate handling and positioning of the label by clamps or suction cups is not possible when the label is very thin, e.g. having a thickness of less than 80 microns; labels that are that thin are fragile and difficult to handle, and they tend to deform and/or move in uncontrolled manner under the effect of their own weight or under the effect of the mechanical stresses caused by mechanical contact between the labels and the handling members (even though attempts are made to minimize those forces), or indeed under the effect of electrostatic forces; in addition, their small

thickness gives rise to small stiffness and that can be insufficient to enable the label to separate spontaneously from the mandrel or other transfer means, which can prevent positioning and holding in the cavity of the matrix or which can at least make it more difficult, or indeed which can require holding forces to be applied thereto by auxiliary means such as electrostatic means or pneumatic means (operating by suction).

Unfortunately, it is advantageous in some cases, in particular for the purpose of keeping down costs, to use labels having thickness of the order of 10 microns to 40 microns.

The object of the invention is thus to propose an improved method and apparatus for automatically manufacturing packages or receptacles that include a label.

An essential object of the invention is to provide such methods and corresponding apparatuses for implementing them that make it possible to provide a package manufacturing cycle time that is as short as possible; the time required for injection (which can lie in the range of a few seconds to a few minutes depending essentially on the dimensions of the package) is penalized (i.e. lengthened) by the time required for transferring the label into the mold, which time can be greater than 5 seconds when a mandrel is used.

From this point of view in particular, the system for transferring labels from the magazine to the mold by means of members such as mandrels or clamps not only leads to mechanical structures that are complex and expensive (and which also need to be adapted to the shape of each label and thus need to be interchangeable in order to manufacture receptacles in a range of shapes or sizes), but they also increase cycle time and slow down manufacturing throughput.

For example, transfer devices which have electrostatic means for holding the label on a mandrel suffer

from a drawback which is due to the use of electrical voltages for causing labels to adhere by the electrostatic effect on the receiving portions of the transfer means, thereby giving rise to electromagnetic disturbances to the operation of the apparatus, and they are also incompatible with thin films.

In addition, known transfer devices do not make it possible to position the free edges of the label so that they are accurately in register, i.e. edge to edge, or they are poor at so doing so, thus giving rise to a resulting receptacle suffering from poor appearance and from being made fragile.

The problems mentioned are made worse when it is desired to use molds that have a plurality of cavities; the use of such molds gives rise to additional constraints in design (and use) because of the small amount of space left free between two consecutive cavities through which a label can be transferred into the mold, thereby leading to complex transfer systems being designed, and usually to the detriment of the time required to transfer a label from the magazine to the mold cavity.

In a first aspect, the invention consists in forming a label so that it takes up its final shape or at least an intermediate shape that is not planar, i.e. a shape that is three-dimensional or that occupies volume, in joining together at least two free edges of the label (or indeed two portions thereof, e.g. two small "spot" zones of the label that are situated close to the free edges thereof), preferably by heat-sealing or adhesive, so that the edges are either in an edge-to-edge configuration or else have an overlap margin, and then in placing the label that has been pre-shaped in this way on a male portion (or core) of the mold.

In other words, the invention consists in proposing a method of molding a receptacle fitted with a label covering the receptacle, in which the label is rolled up

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before it is inserted into the mold, the method being characterized in that the label is stabilized in its final shape or in an intermediate (non-planar) shape, e.g. a shape in which it is rolled into a cylinder or a truncated cone, by joining together at least two portions of the label (preferably by adhesive or by heat-sealing), and then the stabilized shaped or pre-shaped (e.g. rolled) label is engaged on a male portion (or core) of the mold, after which the core is brought up to the matrix with the core serving as a support for the label, and then the plastics material is injected.

Because the label is put into place on the core rather than in the matrix, manufacturing cycle time can be reduced, for several reasons, and in some cases their effects can be cumulative:

- firstly, it is possible to put the label into place in "non-critical" time, i.e. simultaneously with the operation of withdrawing the receptacle manufactured during a previous manufacturing cycle from the matrix;
- it is also possible to engage the label (on the core) part of the way only by means of a first transfer member, and then to continue the engagement operation by means of a second transfer member; this final engagement operation can consist merely in moving an abutment linearly in translation along a longitudinal axis of the core (the axis of revolution for a frustoconical core) in order to push the label along said axis; this operation therefore avoids any need to activate or deactivate mechanical, pneumatic, or electrostatic means for gripping the label by the transfer member and/or for holding the label on the core; in addition, return (along a return axis) of the transfer members to take hold of a new pre-shaped label does not require the transfer members to perform a disengagement movement relative to the core along an axis other than the return axis;
- this saving in time together with accurate positioning of the label on the core is also favored by

the fact that the pre-formed label is stiffer, at least in one of the three dimensions, and therefore less liable to become deformed, than is a flat sheet constituting a label blank, i.e. a label that has not been pre-shaped and that has not been joined together; because of this "intrinsic" stiffness of a shaped label, which is greater than the stiffness of a flat label sheet (not yet joined together), it is possible to use labels of reduced thickness.

Because it is possible to omit electrostatic means for holding the label on the core (or punch), it is possible to place the pre-shaped label on male mold portions that are very close together in a multi-cavity mold; this possibility is also favored by the fact that the size of the pre-formed label (in at least one of the three dimensions) is smaller than the size of a "flat" label blank.

In multi-cavity molds, the space available between two adjacent cavities and/or the pitch at which the cavities are spaced is generally smaller than the dimensions of the label when flat; under such circumstances, there is specifically no question of using electrostatic forces for rolling a flat label around a core.

In preferred embodiments of the invention:

- the pre-shaped label is deformed and/or folded so as to flatten it, thereby enabling it to be stored flat; the previously shaped and flattened label is then again deformed and/or opened or expanded, e.g. by blowing, thereby giving it again a shape that is close to its final shape as previously imparted thereto, and the reshaped label is transferred into the mold by being deposited on the core;

- in other words, the label as previously rolled-up (or shaped) and joined-together (via at least two edge zones) and then flattened is stored flat and/or in a stack in a magazine, the label is then extracted from the

magazine, and then caused to go from its rolled-up and flattened shape (or configuration) to a rolled-up and non-flattened configuration, preferably by being expanded by blowing;

5 • to transfer the label into the mold, the pre-shaped label (rolled up and expanded) is placed or engaged (preferably in part only) on a mold core or punch, and the final positioning of the label around the core is performed by a thrust member (such as an
10 actuator) which is movable relative to the transfer member (such as an actuator); this makes it possible to reduce the total cycle time required to manufacture the receptacle by enabling the transfer member(s) to move
15 back towards the magazine preferably in a single direction (or axis) only, since there is no need to disengage the thrust member;

 • during the operation of shaping or rolling up the label prior to storing it flat, the two free edges of the label are joined together by adhesive or heat-sealing,
20 either with the two free edges overlapping or else without overlap, i.e. edge to edge;

 • the labels used are made of paper, polypropylene, polyethylene, PVC, or ABS, having a thickness of not more than 80 microns, e.g. a thickness of not more than
25 50 microns; and

 • the total time required to transfer a label from a ready position outside the mold to a position where it is installed on the core, and including the return time, can be less than or equal to 5 seconds, preferably less than
30 or equal to 3 seconds, e.g. about 1 to 2 seconds.

In another aspect, the invention consists in providing apparatus for molding a receptacle and for inserting a covering label into the mold, the apparatus being characterized in that it includes means for
35 transferring and/or depositing a pre-shaped label on a male mold portion, the pre-shaped label having two zones (or edges) that have been previously joined together.

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- a storage magazine or means for storing rolled-up, shaped, and flattened or folded labels flat and/or in a stack; and/or

• means for expanding a rolled-up and flattened

in the alternative, expansion can be obtained by radially deploying a mechanical hinged structure which pushes back the side walls of the label from the inside;

the apparatus may have means for transferring the label as extracted from the magazine and as expanded from the magazine to the mold and for placing it on the core, and preferably the apparatus includes distinct means for pushing against a label that has previously been engaged in part around the core;

the means for transferring the expanded label can include a plurality of gripping means that operate by making contact with the outside face of the label, such as suction cups.

The advantages provided by the invention will be better understood from the following description which refers to the accompanying drawings which show, in non-limiting manner, preferred embodiments of the invention.

5 Figure 1 is a flat view of a piece of sheet for constituting a frustoconical label as shown more particularly in Figures 2 to 4.

Figure 2 is a diagrammatic perspective view of the label in the form of a frustoconical sleeve.

10 Figures 3 and 4 are respectively a profile view and a plan view of a label as shown in Figure 2 after the operation of joining together its free edges and then flattening it.

Figure 3 is a view on III-III of Figure 4.

15 Figure 5 is a section view on a longitudinal plane of a frustoconical receptacle having an end wall and fitted on its outside face with a label that fits the frustoconical shape of its side walls.

20 Figures 6 to 9 are diagrammatic side views of the successive steps of extracting a shaped and folded label from a magazine containing a stack of identical labels.

25 Figures 10 to 16 show the successive operations of expanding a label that has been shaped, joined together, and folded so as to return it to its initial and/or final shape; Figures 11, 14, and 16 are views looking along XI, XIV, XVI respectively in Figures 10, 13, and 15.

30 Figures 17 to 20 are diagrammatic side views of a portion of the means for transferring expanded labels in a receptacle-manufacturing apparatus of the invention for the purpose of engaging an expanded label around the core of a mold.

35 Figures 21 to 30 show successive steps of simultaneously extracting three labels from a magazine, expanding all three labels and depositing them on an intermediate transfer support; Figures 21, 23, 25, 27, and 30 are diagrammatic plan views of the magazine and of the intermediate support; Figures 22, 24, 26, and 29 are

diagrammatic side views seen along XXII, XXIV, XXVI, XXIX respectively of Figures 23, 25, 27, and 30; Figure 28 is a diagrammatic side view in an intermediate position or step between those shown in Figures 26 and 29.

5 Figures 31 and 32 show a variant embodiment of the means for storing, delivering, and depositing sleeve labels on an intermediate temporary support.

Figure 32 is a side view on XXXII of Figure 31 which is a plan view.

10 Figures 33 to 36 are a diagrammatic side view of the means and the successive operations involved in transferring sleeve labels from the intermediate support 404 on which they are placed by the operations described with reference to Figures 21 to 32, to the mold by means
15 of a moving transfer support that receives a plurality of labels, enabling nine labels to be transferred simultaneously to the mold.

With reference to Figures 1 and 4 in particular, the shaped label 1b of frustoconical shape about an axis 6 of
20 revolution is obtained from a sheet 1a cut out to have two circularly arcuate edges 2 and 4 and two rectilinear edges 3 and 5 that are symmetrical about an axis 9 on which the centers of the circular arcs traced by the edges 2 and 4 can be located; the unfolded or flat sheet
25 1a of Figure 1 is thus in the form of a curvilinear quadrilateral having an axis of symmetry 9.

With reference more particularly to Figure 2, at least one portion 3a (or 5a) of each free rectilinear edge 3 and 5 of the sheet 1a forming the label blank
30 shown in Figure 1 can be secured to the other by adhesive or by heat sealing (particularly when the sheet is made of plastics material), so as to join the free edges 3 and 5 together, e.g. in an edge-to-edge configuration; moving the edges 3 and 5 of the sheet together results in the
35 label blank shown in Figure 1 being rolled into a sleeve shape 1b or shaped label as shown in Figure 2, which sleeve or label is frustoconical in shape about the axis

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With reference to Figures 6 to 9, a magazine for storing labels that have already been shaped, joined-together, and folded, which labels are referenced 100, 103, 104, is constituted by preferably vertical side walls 14, a bottom wall 15, e.g. a wall that is horizontal and fixed, and a top wall 16 that is weighted, for example, and that is mounted to slide preferably vertically by means of a sliding guide 17 so as to move the stack of labels 100, 104 on which it rests downwards (as the folded labels contained in the storage magazine are extracted from the bottom portion thereof).

As shown in these figures, which relate to successive operations performed in extracting a shaped and folded label 103 from the magazine, said label being situated at the bottom of the stack of labels 100 contained in the magazine, a first step shown in Figure 6 consists in positioning a suction cup 19 in register with an opening 18 provided in the bottom wall 17 of the magazine, said suction cup being mounted on the end of a rod (or piston) 20 of a gripping actuator 21; the actuator is mounted to move at the end of the rod (or piston) 22 of a second actuator 23 for moving the actuator 21 in horizontal translation along arrow 27.

In the operation shown in Figure 7, the actuator 21 is actuated so that the suction cup 19 moves vertically upwards along arrow 24 until it comes into contact with the bottom face of the shaped and folded label referenced 103 situated at the bottom of the stack of labels contained in the magazine, contact being made through the opening 18 provided in the bottom wall 15 of the magazine.

In the operation shown diagrammatically in Figure 8, the suction cup 19 to which the label 103 situated at the bottom of the stack is now adhering moves in the opposite direction along arrow 25 and begins to extract the label 103 from the magazine; this extraction is continued by horizontal movement along arrow 26 of the rod 22 supporting the actuator 21 until the shaped and folded label 103 has been fully extracted.

This label can then be subjected to the operations shown diagrammatically in Figures 10 to 16 which are applied in succession so as to expand the label back to a shape close to its original shape (i.e. its shape before it was folded) and which corresponds to a shape close to its final shape when fitted to the packaging, which shape enables it subsequently to be inserted into a mold by being engaged on the core as shown in Figures 17 to 20.

With reference to Figures 10 to 16, the apparatus of the invention can include means for deploying or expanding a previously shaped, joined-together and folded label from its folded or flattened shape to an unfolded shape, prior to depositing it on the core of the mold.

With reference to Figures 10 and 11 in particular, these means enabling the label to be deployed or unfolded can essentially comprise a first actuator 30 suitable for moving one or more suction cups 33 and 34 secured to a rod 32 along a vertical axis by moving the rod 32; in addition, suction cups 31 are secured to the cylinder of the actuator 30 by two rods or arms 37 whose bottom portions are symmetrically curved as a function of the shape to be given to the label; the label is presented to the deployment station in its folded shape referenced 1c by the actuator 21 (described above with reference to the preceding figures) which is fitted with a suction cup 19 to which the bottom face of the folded label 1c adheres.

The apparatus further includes blower means 35 preferably fitted with a plurality of nozzles 35a, e.g. nozzles that are uniformly distributed and suitable for generating radial jets of air as shown in Figure 16 in particular, the jets extending away from an axis along which the blower means 35 can be displaced by means of an actuator 36, which axis corresponds to the longitudinal axis 6 of the label in the deployed state.

With reference to Figures 10 and 11, when the label is presented to the deployment station by the translation movement along arrow 26 as imparted by the transfer actuator 21, the label is thus presented in register with the suction cup means 31, 33, and 34; in a first step corresponding to Figure 12, the suction cups 33 and 34 secured to the rod 32 are moved in downward vertical translation 38 by the actuator 30 so as to come into contact with the top face 1d of the label in the flattened state 1c.

In the following step shown in Figures 13 and 14, the suction cups 33 and 34 that have been secured to the top face of the label by suction, are driven in a return direction by the rod 32, i.e. with vertically upward motion 39 by the actuator 30, and the side suction cups 31 are activated to favor adhesion to that one of the side walls of the label 1b which tends to deploy under the effect of the traction force exerted by the suction cups 34 and 33, the walls of the label can come into contact with the curved arm portions 37 serving to support the side suction cups 31; in this step, the suction cup 19 fitted to the actuator 21 is deactivated so as to release the zone of the label to which it was previously adhering.

In the following step corresponding to that which is shown in Figures 15 and 16, the blower means 35 fitted with air-blow nozzles 35a are moved along arrow 50, e.g. in horizontal translation, by the actuator 36 so as to take up a position substantially on the longitudinal axis 6 on the at-least partially deployed label 1b, inside the label so as to blow the jet of air via the nozzles 35a so as to favor or complete deployment of the label, causing it to return to its initial and/or final shape, particularly its frustoconical or cylindrical shape about the longitudinal axis 6.

With reference to Figures 17 to 20, the transfer means of the invention are designed to enable the shaped label 1b to be positioned around and engaged on a core-forming male part 91 of a mold portion 93; in the embodiment shown diagrammatically in the figures, the male portion 91 is frustoconical in shape, having an outside surface 92 around an axis of revolution 90 and terminated by a front end face 94 that is perpendicular to the axis 90; in the configuration shown in Figure 17, the deployed label 1b is brought up to the male portion 91 of the mold 93, i.e. in such a manner that its own longitudinal axis 6 substantially coincides with the

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longitudinal axis 90 of the male portion 91, and its larger longitudinal end 1g being placed in the vicinity of the front face or longitudinal end 94 of the male portion 91.

5 The transfer apparatus has a first actuator 43 suitable for moving two actuators 40 and 44 parallel to the axes 6 and 90 by means of a rod or piston-forming element 43a; the actuator 40 is suitable for moving suction cups 41 and 42 that are secured to the rod 40a of
10 the actuator 40 along a vertical axis: this makes it possible to move the suction cups 41 and 42 radially relative to the longitudinal axes 6 and 90; the actuator 44 is suitable for moving an abutment 45 secured to the rod 44a of the actuator 44 in translation parallel to the
15 axes 6 and 90.

 In a first transfer step, the transfer means shown in Figure 17 and supporting the shaped, joined-together, and deployed label 1b are moved by traditional means (not shown) so that the label 1b supported by the suction cups
20 41 and 42 secured to the rod 40a is placed in line with and facing the male portion 91 onto which it is to be placed.

 In the following step corresponding to Figure 18, the actuator 43 is activated to move the actuators 40 and
25 44 along arrow 46, thereby correspondingly moving the label 1b which is held by the suction cups 41 and 42, i.e. moving it axially along the common axis 6, 90 of the label and the male portion 91 of the core, until the label is engaged at least in part on the core, as shown
30 in this figure.

 The following step corresponds to Figure 19, in which the suction cups 41 and 42 are deactivated and are retracted radially along arrow 47 under drive from actuator 40 until the label 1b has been engaged more
35 fully on the male portion 91 of the core by drive from the actuator 44 moving the abutment 45 along arrow 48 by

contact (pressing) between the abutment and the rear longitudinal end 1f of the label 1b.

In the final engagement step shown in Figure 20, the deployed label 1b has been put into position and fully engaged on the male portion 91, and the transfer means 43, 40, and 44 in particular are disengaged along arrow 49 to take up a position in which they can be moved to go and take hold of a new label.

Although it is preferable to store the label in its flattened (folded) shape as shown in Figures 3 and 4, it can be envisaged in some cases to store the frustoconical labels in their "final" shape (i.e. their deployed shape) as shown in Figure 2.

Figures 21 to 30 show the successive operations of taking labels in the form of folded or flattened tubes or sleeves from three respective magazines, of expanding the labels, and of placing them on an intermediate support which is fitted with nine conical members each suitable for receiving one sleeve or tube.

The carriage 499 on which the magazines 400, 401, and 402 are secured moves (arrow A, Figure 21) towards the first row (on the left) of vertical-axis cones 403 for shaping the labels that are fitted to the intermediate support 404 that is in the form of a square plate.

Three pneumatic gripping means 405, 406, and 407 fitted to the magazines 400, 401, and 402 respectively are actuated to take hold of respective flattened tubes from the magazines while moving in the direction of arrow B (Figure 22).

The gripping means return (arrow C, Figure 24) to their initial positions while maintaining their vacuums, thereby causing three sleeves 408 to expand.

Three pre-forming cones 403 are advanced (arrow D, Figure 26) into the three sleeves 408 respectively placed in line with each of the three cones, under drive from an actuator 409 fitted to the support 404.

The vacuum supply to the pneumatic gripping means 405 to 407 (suction cups) is switched off, and the row of three pre-forming cones returns under drive from the actuator 409 to its original position, with each of the cones 403 of the row carrying a respective sleeve 408.

The carriage 499 on which the magazines are secured moves (arrow E, Figure 28) towards another row of shaping cones, and a new cycle of gripping and removing tubes and of shaping them is started by successive movements along arrows B, Figure 29, then C, Figure 24, then D, Figure 26, and E, Figure 28.

In a variant embodiment of the apparatus for removing and shaping labels as shown in Figures 31 and 32, a central transfer zone is fitted with an intermediate transfer support 404 provided with cones 403, and on either side of said transfer zone, there is provided a magazine filler zone that is accessible to an operator

With reference to these Figures 31 and 32, each of two carriages 499a and 499b is driven by a respective motor 420a, 420b rotating a respective wormscrew 421a, 421b, with each carriage 499 moving on slideways 422 via skids 423.

As shown in Figure 32 in particular, the conical structures 403 fitted to the support 404 can be mounted to move relative to the plate 404 by the actuator 409 in translation along the vertical axis 424 as described above, and also in rotation about said axis 424, making it possible in this case to rotate the conical shape 403, thereby orienting the sleeve-shaped label placed on the structure 403 so that the join in the label occupies a predetermined angular position.

With reference to Figures 33 to 36, the moving means for transferring a plurality of labels comprise a robot 200 fitted with a beam or arm 201 having a longitudinal axis 202, e.g. a horizontal axis, which beam 201 carries an arm 203 that is movable in translation along said axis

202, said arm 203 carrying a second arm 500 which is mounted to move relative to arm 203b along a horizontal axis 204, e.g. parallel to the axis 202; the second arm 500 receives a support plate 205 fitted with nine cells which serve to transfer nine sleeve-shaped labels from the intermediate support 404 where they have been placed using the steps as described above to a mold-forming part of the injection press 300; in Figure 33, three positions corresponding to successive steps of the displacement are shown: in the position of the arm 203 that is referenced 203a, the arm supports the plate 205 in a position where it is in register with the male and female portions of the mold fitted to the press 300; by moving in translation along arrow F, the arm 203 reaches the position referenced 203b in which rotation about the axis 204 as referenced by arrow G causes the plate to pass from position 205b to position 205c by rotating through 90°; subsequent movement in translation along arrow H brings the arm 203 into the position referenced 203c in which the plate 205, now referenced 205d, is in register with the intermediate support 404 carrying the nine sleeves 408 to be transferred into the mold fitted with nine cores and matrices.

To this end, as shown more particularly in Figure 34, the plate 205d is provided with cells or cavities 206 whose walls 207 are of a shape that substantially matches the outside shape of a sleeve-shaped label, which walls 207 can have suction applied thereto by means of a vacuum source connected to the plate 205d by a pipe 208 shown in part and diagrammatically.

In the following operations, the intermediate support 404 and the sleeve 408 that it carries move vertically along arrow I under drive from the actuator 450 until the sleeves 408 are housed in the cavities 206 of the plate 205d, corresponding to the position shown in Figure 35; suction is applied to the walls 207 so as to hold the labels in the cells 206.

1990-1991		1991-1992		1992-1993		1993-1994		1994-1995		1995-1996		1996-1997		1997-1998		1998-1999		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018		2018-2019		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		2028-2029		2029-2030		2030-2031		2031-2032		2032-2033		2033-2034		2034-2035		2035-2036		2036-2037		2037-2038		2038-2039		2039-2040		2040-2041		2041-2042		2042-2043		2043-2044		2044-2045		2045-2046		2046-2047		2047-2048		2048-2049		2049-2050		2050-2051		2051-2052		2052-2053		2053-2054		2054-2055		2055-2056		2056-2057		2057-2058		2058-2059		2059-2060		2060-2061		2061-2062		2062-2063		2063-2064		2064-2065		2065-2066		2066-2067		2067-2068		2068-2069		2069-2070		2070-2071		2071-2072		2072-2073		2073-2074		2074-2075		2075-2076		2076-2077		2077-2078		2078-2079		2079-2080		2080-2081		2081-2082		2082-2083		2083-2084		2084-2085		2085-2086		2086-2087		2087-2088		2088-2089		2089-2090		2090-2091		2091-2092		2092-2093		2093-2094		2094-2095		2095-2096		2096-2097		2097-2098		2098-2099		2099-2100		2100-2101		2101-2102		2102-2103		2103-2104		2104-2105		2105-2106		2106-2107		2107-2108		2108-2109		2109-2110		2110-2111		2111-2112		2112-2113		2113-2114		2114-2115		2115-2116		2116-2117		2117-2118		2118-2119		2119-2120		2120-2121		2121-2122		2122-2123		2123-2124		2124-2125		2125-2126		2126-2127		2127-2128		2128-2129		2129-2130		2130-2131		2131-2132		2132-2133		2133-2134		2134-2135		2135-2136		2136-2137		2137-2138		2138-2139		2139-2140		2140-2141		2141-2142		2142-2143		2143-2144		2144-2145		2145-2146		2146-2147		2147-2148		2148-2149		2149-2150		2150-2151		2151-2152		2152-2153		2153-2154		2154-2155		2155-2156		2156-2157		2157-2158		2158-2159		2159-2160		2160-2161		2161-2162		2162-2163		2163-2164		2164-2165		2165-2166		2166-2167		2167-2168		2168-2169		2169-2170		2170-2171		2171-2172		2172-2173		2173-2174		2174-2175		2175-2176		2176-2177		2177-2178		2178-2179		2179-2180		2180-2181		2181-2182		2182-2183		2183-2184		2184-2185		2185-2186		2186-2187		2187-2188		2188-2189		2189-2190		2190-2191		2191-2192		2192-2193		2193-2194		2194-2195		2195-2196		2196-2197		2197-2198		2198-2199		2199-2200		2200-2201		2201-2202		2202-2203		2203-2204		2204-2205		2205-2206		2206-2207		2207-2208		2208-2209		2209-2210		2210-2211		2211-2212		2212-2213		2213-2214		2214-2215		2215-2216		2216-2217	
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CLAIMS

- 1/ A method of injection molding a receptacle (13) fitted with a covering label (1b) which is inserted into the mold (93) prior to injection, in which the label is shaped and at least two edges of the label are joined together, the method being characterized in that the shaped label is transferred and deposited on a male portion (91) of the mold by moving gripping means.
- 2/ A method according to claim 1, in which labels are used having a thickness that is less than or equal to 50 microns, and in which the shaped label is transferred by pneumatic moving gripping means.
- 3/ A method according to claim 1 or 2, in which:
- the previously-shaped, joined-together, and flattened labels (1c, 100, 103, 104) are stored flat and/or in a stack in a magazine; then
 - a label is extracted from the magazine; then;
 - the label is changed from its flattened configuration (1c) to a non-flattened configuration (1b) prior to being transferred into the mold.
- 4/ A method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, in which a plurality of labels are transferred simultaneously by said moving gripping means.
- 5/ A method according to any one of claims 1 to 4, in which, to transfer a label into the mold, a portion of the shaped and expanded label (1b) is engaged around a mold core, and then the label is put finally into place around the core by a thrust member (45).
- 6/ A method according to any one of claims 1 to 5, in which, during the operation of shaping or rolling the label, two zones or portions of the free edges (3, 5) of the label are stuck or heat-sealed together.

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- means for engaging an expanded label in part on a core; and
- thrust means (45) for pushing on a label that has previously been engaged in part on the core (91, 93).

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In the Decision issued by the PCT Legal Office, the Patent Office refused to recognize Mrs. Colette Potier-Muller as the legal representative of the deceased inventor, her late husband Paul A. Muller, because of various shortcomings in the Proof of Authority submitted pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.44 noted by the PCT Legal Examiner. The Examiner noted in his Decision that:

The declaration states that Ms. Potier-Muller is "the heir of" Paul A. Muller. However, it is not clear that Ms. Potier Muller is the sole heir. The English translation of the Certificate states that "Colette Mueller" is the sole heir of "Paul Mueller". However, the difference in the names themselves (Colette Potier-Muller in the Declaration versus Colette Mueller in the Certificate) and the spelling of the names (Muller in the Declaration versus Mueller in the Certificate) have not been explained. Also, the address of Paul Muller is entirely different in the declaration than in the Certificate and the address of Colette Potier-Muller is slightly different. These differences have not been explained either. Further, the RESPONSE states that the Certificate is "from the Court of Monaco". However, there are several indications that the Certificate is from Liechtenstein: the header states FL-9490 Vaduz" (Vaduz is the capital of Liechtenstein); "Vaduz" appears next to the date "20.10.1999" in the middle of the page; the red stamp appearing on both the Certificate and the translation states "Liechtenstein"; and the Apostille states "Liechtenstein". It is not clear why the Certificate would be from a court in Liechtenstein.

The declaration does not state that Ms. Potier-Muller is the legal representation of the deceased. Applicant has also not provided any indication that a legal representative, other than Ms. Potier-Muller, was not appointed.

In addition, the declaration does not include the citizenship of the deceased inventor as required for compliance with 37 CFR 1.497(a)(3). The declaration filed 27 December 1999 states that Ms. Potier-Muller is a citizen of Switzerland and a resident of Monaco. The declaration also states that Mr. Muller was a resident of Monaco but is silent regarding his citizenship.

In response to the Examiner's remarks and to remedy any deficiencies in the previous submissions, enclosed are the following additional documents which replace the original executed Declaration dated November 4, 1999 and which supplement the Certificate from the Princely Court of Justice of Liechtenstein dated October 20, 1999 (the "Certificate"):

(i) Substitute Declaration of Colette Potier-Muller dated 13 October 2000; and

(ii) Legal Memorandum of Dr. Veit Frommelt, an attorney in Liechtenstein with an attachment entitled Document of the Transfer of the Estate and an English translation of the attachment (attached hereto as Exhibit A).

The Examiner is correct in noting that the Certificate previously submitted is from the Court in Liechtenstein but applicant's previous Response dated December 27, 1999 incorrectly indicated that the Certificate was from the Court of Monaco. We regret the error and any confusion it may have caused. Mr. Muller's estate was the subject of a probate proceeding in Liechtenstein because he had assets there.

The Substitute Declaration resolves the issue of Mr. Muller's citizenship. Mrs. Potier-Muller declares that Mr. Muller held Swiss citizenship. Moreover, Mrs. Potier-Muller has indicated on the signature line that she is also known as Colette Mueller, which answers another of the Examiner's questions as to whether Mrs. Potier-Muller and the Colette Mueller referred to in the English translation of the Certificate from the Princely Court of Justice dated October 20, 1999 are one and the same person. Mrs. Potier-Muller's maiden name was Potier (as is noted on the Certificate by the phrase "née Potier") and she at present prefers to be addressed as Mrs. Potier-Muller. However, sometimes she is just addressed by her late husband's surname Muller, which is also commonly spelled Mueller.

Another issue raised by the Examiner relates to the deceased inventor's address at the time of his death. His address was "15 boulevard Louis II, Monaco, MC-98000" as is listed correctly in the Declaration and Substitute Declaration. There is no discrepancy between the Declaration and the Certificate as to the inventor's last address. The Certificate notes that the inventor Paul A. Mueller, **formerly** was resident at FL-9497 Triesenberg, Spenni 600, but

further notes that Mr. Mueller was deceased while resident in Monaco. The Certificate indicates the address in Monaco where Mr. and Mrs. Muller lived, but, due to a typographical error by the Court, indicated the building number as "5" boulevard Louis II, instead of the correct address of "15" boulevard Louis II.

Finally, the Document of the Transfer of the Estate from the Princely Court of Justice dated 20 January 1997 (the "Document") demonstrates that Mrs. Potier-Muller is the sole heir and legal representative of Paul A. Muller. The Legal Memorandum of Dr. Veit Frommelt, a lawyer in Liechtenstein, explains the ramifications of the Document under the law of Liechtenstein. As Dr. Frommelt explains at page 1 of his Legal Memorandum, according to the Document, Mrs. Potier-Muller is the sole heir of the estate of Mr. Muller. The effect of the Document is that "all of the assets of the deceased inventor, including patent rights or any other rights have become part of the assets of Mrs. Colette Potier-Mueller. ... Mrs. Colette Potier-Mueller is not just acting on behalf of the deceased inventor as the deceased inventor's sole legal representative, but is [also] acting on her own as owner and proprietor of the deceased inventor's assets and intellectual property rights." (See page 2, paragraph e of the Legal Memorandum). The Substitute Declaration reflects Mrs. Potier-Muller's status as sole heir and legal representative.

In view of the foregoing, applicant respectfully submits that it has complied with the applicable requirements of 37 CFR 1.42, 1.44, and 1.497 and therefore requests that Mrs. Potier-Muller be recognized as the late inventor's legal representative and that the application be forwarded for examination on the merits.

If there are any remaining issues, the undersigned invites the Examiner to call him to expedite the resolution of those issues.

Respectfully submitted,
COHEN, PONTANI, LIEBERMAN & PAVANE

By: 

Martin B. Pavane
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551 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10176
(212) 687-2770

Dated: 26 October 2000

009201-62660450

DECLARATION TO ACCOMPANY APPLICATION FOR PATENT, BY AN HEIR

Attorney's Docket No.
33900-56PUS

Colette POTIER-MULLER (A) , hereby declares that I am a citizen of Switzerland, and resident of 15 boulevard Louis II, Monaco, MC - 98000, that I am the heir of (B) Paul A. MULLER , deceased, late a citizen of Switzerland, and a resident of 15 boulevard Louis II, Monaco, MC -98000, that I verily believe the said (B) Paul A. MULLER to be the original, first and sole inventor of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

A Method And Device For Making A Container Provided With A Label

the specification of which (check only one item below)

- ☐ is attached hereto
- ☐ was filed as United States Application Serial No. 09/403,329 on October 15, 1999 and was amended on (if applicable).
- ☒ was filed as PCT international application Number PCT/FR98/00785 on April 17, 1998 and was amended under PCT Article 19 on _ (if applicable);

that I do not know and do not believe that the same was ever known or used in the United States of America before the invention thereof by the said (B) Paul A. MULLER, or patented or described in any printed publication in any country before the said invention thereof, or more than one year prior to this application, or in public use or on sale in the United States of America more than one year prior to this application; that said invention has not been patented or made of the subject of an inventor's certificate issued before the date of this application in any country foreign to the United States of America on an application filed by the said (B) Paul A. MULLER or his legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months prior to this application; and that I acknowledge my duty to disclose information of which I am aware which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56(a).

Foreign priority benefits are claimed under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or of any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America filed by (B) Paul A. MULLER on the same subject matter having a filing date before that of the application(s) of which priority is claimed.

PRIOR FOREIGN/PCT APPLICATIONS AND ANY PRIORITY CLAIMS UNDER 35 U.S.C. 119:

Country (if PCT, indicate "PCT")	Application Number	Date of Filing (day, month, year)	Priority Claimed Under 35 U.S.C. 119	
France	97/05036	April 18, 1997	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
PCT	PCT/FR98/00785	April 17, 1998	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> No
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> No
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> No

Benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 is claimed of any United States application(s) or PCT international application(s) designating the United States of America that is/are listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in that/those prior application(s) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application(s) and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

PRIOR U.S. APPLICATIONS OR PCT INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS DESIGNATING THE U.S. FOR BENEFIT UNDER 35 U.S.C. 120:

U.S. APPLICATIONS		STATUS (check one)		
U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER	U.S. FILING DATE	PATENTED	PENDING	ABANDONED
PCT APPLICATIONS DESIGNATING THE U.S.				
PCT APPLICATION NO.	PCT FILING DATE	U.S. SERIAL NUMBERS ASSIGNED (if any)		

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith (*List name and registration number*)

MYRON COHEN, Reg. No. 17,358; THOMAS C. PONTANI, Reg. No. 29,763; LANCE J. LIEBERMAN, Reg. No. 28,437; MARTIN B. PAVANE, Reg. No. 28,337; MICHAEL C. STUART, Reg. No. 35,698; KLAUS P. STOFFEL, Reg. No. 31,668; EDWARD M. WEISZ, Reg. No. 37,257; JULIA S. KIM, Reg. No. 36,567; VINCENT M. FAZZARI, Reg. No. 26,879; ALFRED W. FROEBRICH, Reg. No. 38,887; KENT H. CHENG, Reg. No. 33,849; GEORGE WANG, Reg. No. 41,419; TZVI HIRSHAUT, Reg. No. 38,732; GERALD J. CECHONY, Reg. No. 31,335; ROGER S. THOMPSON, Reg. No. 29,594; JOY I. FARBER, Reg. No. 44,103; and GEORGE J. BRANDT, JR., Reg. No. 22,021.

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

NOTE: (A) Colette POTIER-MULLER (a.k.a Colette MUELLER), Sole Heir and Legal Representative of Paul A. MULLER (a.k.a Paul MUELLER), (Deceased)

33900-56PUS (B) For deceased inventor

Colette Potier Muller
(signature) Colette POTIER-MULLER

le 13 octobre 2000
(date)

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